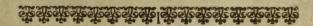
FAREWELL SERMON,

PREACHED

In the Parish Church of St. Philip Charles-Town in South-Carolina.

Sunday the 31st Day of March 1754.



By

ALEXANDER GARDEN. A.M.

Rector of the faid Parish for the Space of Thirty-four Years.

CHARLES-TOWN; SOUTHCAROLINA:
Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, in Tradd-Streets
M,DCC,LIV.

FAREWELL SERMON.

PREACHED

in the Latth Church of St. Philip Glaver-Tour in Seath-Carolina

Canday the gell Day of March cyce.

ADPLACED BANKS TO DOM

AUENIADER GARDEN, AM.
Rector of the field Pails for the Space of the field Pails for the Space of

state with the first that the state of the

CHARLES-TOWN; SOUTHCAROLINA: Enable by LETER TINIOTHY, in Study-Street. (M.DCO,LIV.) His EXCELLENCY

Howers Collection

JAMES GLEN Esquire,

Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of SOUTH-CAROLINA. And,

To the Honourable WILLIAM BULL Esq; and the other Members of his Majesty's Honourable COUNCIL.

To the Honourable JAMES MICHIE Efq; SPEAKER, and the Rest of the MEM-BERS of the Honourable the COMMONS House of Assemlby. And

To His much honour'd and fincerely beloved Brethren in Christ, the CHURCH WARDENS and VESTRY, and all the other Inhabitants of the Parish of St. PHILIP in CHARLES-TOWN.

The following SERMON is humbly dedicated by

> Their most oblig'd, affectionate, and devoted, humble Servant.

> > Alexander Garden.

IS ENGLISHED A

TALLES GILLS IN A Points

Contain Contain Contains In A Loise a

Individual Security was list of Loise a

Grand Security was list of Loise a

Grand Security was list of Loise a

The state of the s

To the Mondard Colles MICHEL BASS Spences, on the Cod, of the Maniday of the Frenchile de Complons Flores of Assistance. and

To His march downer's and falvered beloved and absorption on Court the Charlest March Charlest all the contents of the Parish of St. Philips in Charlest St. Town.

The following SERMON is humbly desical by

Their mest obligid, affectionate, could devoted, brimble Servant,

Moundy Gurden



Rom. X. I.

Brethren, my Heart's Desire and Prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved.



HESE are the Words of the bleffed St. Paul, touching his beloved Countrymen the Jews: and which I take Leave to apply to you, my beloved Congregation, now on the Point of my Departure from you;—Brethren, my Heart's Desire and Prayer to God

for you is, that you may be faved.

Your Salvation (my Brethren) and of those who from among you are gone to Rest in the Lord, has always been the grand Desire of my Heart, the grand Aim, End, and Intention of all my Cares, Labours, and Ministrations mongst you, from the Beginning, down to this Day: And now that my Age and Instrmities have disabled me, almost quite from the Pen, and greatly from the Pulpit, I am here once more stept into it, to take my leave of you, after offering you a few previous Advices, and to which I beg your Attention, as to the last Words of a Dying-Man.

I. I advise and exhort you, to guard, with the utmost

utmost Care and Circumspection, against these two Extremes, viz. Deism on the one Hand, and Enthusiasm on the other; in the Middle betwirt which lies true Religion.

I. Against Deism on the one Hand: By which I mean, the Rejecting of all revealed Religion, and admitting of that which is natural only.—My Purpose is not to attempt a formal Resultation of this modern Species of Insidelity; which has been the Subject of so many learned Volumes of late, and of many Discourses from this Place; but only to offer to your Consideration 2 sew Things, which I think decisive on the Case, and a sufficient Preservative against that satal Insection. And,

Relation to stro Westers I. In the first Place, Was not natural Religion. before the Coming of Christ, the universal Religion of Mankind, the Seed of Abraham, the Tewish Nation, only excepted? And what, alas, did it amount to! Turn over, not only the facred Pages, but all the prophane Histories of all the Nations then upon Earth, -the Histories of the Affyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman Monarchies; - See, and fay, whether natural Religion ever in Fact, amounted higher, or brought forth more or better Fruits, than those of the wildest and most absurd Idalapries, and of fuitably wild and immoral Pnactices? -Nay, fee and fay, whether those Adolatries did not fo prevail, were not fo rooted and grounded in all other Nations, that the' the Jews enjoyed the Light of Revelation, yet how long was it, e're God himself, by all the Means of Miracles, Chastilements, and Prophets, cou'd reclaim them from going a Whoring after other Gods of the Nations? even from their first coming out of Egypt to their Captivity, at least the Space of a Thousand Years ! Nor fuffer yourselves (my Brethren) to be amused with the Names or Notions of a Socrates, 2 Plato, 2 Cisero, or a Seneca, or any other, called the Wifemen,

men, or Philosophers either of Grace or Romes For what but Amusement did all their Philosophy amount to, in Comparison of the Law and the Prophets? Was not every Thing of any Value in it, owing to some Beams or Glimpses of Revelation, deriv'd from the Yews their Neighbours, and who were here and there fcattered both in the Gracian and Roman Territories? Did their Philosophy ever discover the Necessity of a Redeemer, or any certain Method, how Sinners may be reconciled to God? Did it advance a compleat System of moral Duties, or a faultless Rule of human Life? Did it teach or affert the Necessity of Praying for Grace, and the Influences of God's Holy Spirit, or give Men an Affurance of his Willingness to hear their Prayers, and to affift them in the Discharge of their Duty? Or finally, did it ascertain the eternal Duration of the Soul, in a future State? In a Word, how useless and ineffectual was it, not only for the Reformation of the World in general, but even of their own Communities in particular, nay even of themselves, from their Idelatries and immoral Practices? And agreeably, when Christ came, notwithstanding all the Philosophy that then existed, did not Darkness cover the Earth, and gross Darkness the People? Did not the whole Gentile World ly in Wickedness? See the lively Colours, the strong Lines, and striking Features in which St. Paul has draughted the wretched State of it, in his first Chapter to the Romans. - Read it (my Brethren) read it often; - Let the Deifts deny it if they dare? - and if they dare not, let them lay their Hands on their Mouths, and hold their Peace, with their Natural Religion. But no fooner did Christ appear, and the Light of his Gospel began to shine abroad in the World, but lo! Wherever it shin'd, and Men would but open their Eyes to see it, how great and glorious a Reformation, both in Principles and Practice, did it produce? How foon did all Sorts of Idolatry vanish away? How foon

器 (8)器

soon were all the Idol-Temples deserted? And the Heathen Oracles struck Dumb? And the whole Idol-Priesthood, abominable Worship, Rites and Ceremonics abolish'd and extinguish'd for ever?

adly. Supposing the Doctrine of a future State of Rewards and Punishments a Part of natural Religion, (as all modern Deists admit it to be,) how plain and obvious is it, that Nothing but absolute Certainty can justify their Infidelity?

So strong are the Proofs and Evidences, both external and internal, of the Gofpel's being a Revelation from God, that they amount to as full a Demonstration as the Nature of the Thing will allow; and which nothing but absolute Demonstration of the contrary, can overthrow. This Demonstration, let the Deist produce, if he can, and it will justify his Deifm: But without this, let him invent, and wrangle a Thousand Objections, and each in a Thousand various Shapes and Colours;let him mock and fnear, banter and ridicule, till he he has laid out all his fine Talents of Wit and Learning, on Superstition and Priestcraft; yet all in vain, and to no Purpose: Without this Demonfiration, he shall find no fure Ground to rest his Foot on ;- shall never be able to quiet his own Mind or Conscience, that is, to preserve it from being continually haunted with Doubts and Fears, lest the Gospel should turn out to be a true Revelation, and confequently himself ruined and undone to all Eternity.

Let us but ever so transiently view and compare the different States of the Deist and the Christian; how infinitely greater must the Risque or Danger of the One appear, than of the Other?

The Deist admits that the Gospel contains the whole of natural Religion; nay, even the most improved

improved and compleat System of all it's Principles and moral Duties; and so far the Christian and He are fully agreed: But then, He rejects the whole Supernatural Part, - all and every the special Matters of pure Revelation! He rejects the Notion of a Messiah, or Redeemer of the World, and consequently Christ under that Character : - rejects his Incarnation and Miracles; - the Merits of his Death and Sufferings ;-his Refurrection from the Dead ;- his Ascension, Intercession and the Mission of the Holy Ghoft! Thus He lives, and agreeably so He dies; - without a Saviour, - without a Sanctifier, -without all other Hopes of Salvation, than what are grounded upon his Belief of a Supreme Being, and the Merits, as He prefumes. of some Scraps of moral Duties, model'd and qualified by his own Reason, or Light of Nature, under the Influence of all his corrupt Lusts and Pasfions: and at the same Time; in Fear and Trembling, left the Gofpel Revelation should be true.

On the other Hand, the true Christian believes and embraces the whole Gospel; — believes and embraces Christ for the true Messiah, or Saviour of the World; — believes his Incarnation, Doctrine, and Miracles; — his Sacrifice and Attonement, — Resurrection, Ascention, Intercession, and Mission of the Holy Ghost. And in this Faith, or Belief, influencing his whole Practice or Conversation, He lives, and agreeably so He dies; building his Hopes of Salvation, not on the Merits of his own Works, but of Christ his Redeemer,—his meritorious Death and Passion,—glorious Resurrection and Ascension,—his Intercession, and the Blessed Insluences of his Holy Spirit.

Now, on this transient View of the different States of the Deist and Christian, how obvious the infinite Risque or Danger of the One, and Security of the Other! For, whether the Gospel, in Point

Point of Revelation, be false or true, no Risque of Danger to the Christian; but in either Case he is fafe and secure. For, supposing it to be falle, in Point of Revelation, Yet, as it contains the whole of natural Religion,—the compleat System of moral Duties, and the strongest Sanctions for enforcing the Practice of them, the Christian must be prefum'd to stand at least on equal Ground, -to have as fair and just a Title to future Happiness, as the best of Deists can pretend to. But on the other Event, viz. supposing the Gospel Revelation to be true, what Hopes remain to the Deift? Is he not irretrievably loft, ruin'd, and undone for ever! So true the Polition we infift on, viz. That Nothing but absolute Certainty can justify, or excuse the Deift's Infidelity.

3dly. The Deist treats the Gospel in a foul, ungrateful, and abusive Manner. He treats it as undutiful and rebellious Children do their Parents; who, after all the Parent's anxious Care and Pains about them during their Infancy, and all the Expence, carned with the Sweat of their Brows, in subfifting them to riper Years, which no sooner arrived at, but they are pleased, for Return, to despise, disobey, dishonour and abuse them. In this very Manner, I say, do Deists treat the Gofpel of Christ: to the Light of which they are beholden for all their Improvements, all their Knowledge and Learning (for what elfe made a Shafisbury, a Collins, or a Tindal, to differ from a Creek, or a Cherokce Indian, but their Christian Education?) but which they ungratefully employ to throw Contempt upon it, to vilify and explode it. All their Arguments are either forced Surmifes, or artful studied Inventions, plainly calculated either to captivate the Weak, Unlearn'd, and Unstable; or' to gratify the Corruption, and quiet the Consciences of wicked Men; consisting chiefly of fallacious Premises, or false Conclusions, or Milreprefentations. fentations of Facts, Persons and Passages of Scripture; and all these serv'd up with Airs of Ridicule and Bussonry.

4thly. Let this mad Race of Deism be fairly accounted for, and the true Caufe affign'd, there needs no more for a sufficient Preservative against it. - The Deist pretends not to Certainty, that the Gospel, in Point of Revelation, is false, but Probability only; and yet on this Ground, which for aught he knows may fail him, he rejects it, even at the Rifque of eternal Mifery: while the Christian, believing and obeying it, is fecure of Salvation, be it false or true. Now, what can be the true Cause of so great a Folly or Madness?- Does the Deift fay, that it is for the Sake of Truth? But this is the very Thing in Question; Let him demonstrate, not suppose, that Deism is the Truth, and Christians may become his Proselytes: But without this, let him not boaft, but fear and tremble. Or, does he fay, That the Cause is Charity, or Zeal to rescue his Fellow-Creatures from Superstition and Priestcraft? But these, alas! were, and always have been, the abounding univerfal Fruits of natural Religion throughout the World; and so far is the Gospel from authorizing these, that was the only Means for destroying them, wherever it came.

But, can the Deist affign no other Cause besides these? Yes, surely he can. He well knows another, and the only true Cause; but which he will neither affign nor allow, viz. his Attachment to the Interests of his corrupt Lusts and Passions. On the Interests of these he has set up his Rest, and in their Indulgence has placed his Sumum Eonum, supreme Good or Happiness. But the Gospel is Enmity to these; directly pointed at their Destruction: and therefore he is at Enmity with it,—hates it, and declares, and pursues open War against it; agreeable to that Aphorism of it's Divine Author,—

that Men love Darkness, rather than Light, because their Deeds are evil.

These sew Observations, nay even this last alone, duly attended to, will suffice for a Preservative against Deism, on the one Hand; And therefore we go on,

II. In the Second Place, to advise and exhort you, to guard against Enthusiasm on the other.

By Enthusiasm I mean, the Ferment of a warm over-heated Imagination, wrought up into a strong and absolute Persuasion of Special and immediate Communications from God, and thence into Impuises and Impressions, Visions, Trances, Revelations, and a Thousand other Fruits and Effects; a sew of which we shall barely mention.

rst. A chief Fruit and Effect of Enthusiasm is, a great Contempt of Reason; running it down as a carnal mischievous Thing, in all spiritual Concerns; and setting up Impulses, or Fancies of Imagination, in its Room.

2dly. Another Fruit or Effect is, a blind Following of fuch Impulses, or Fancies of Imagination, as immediate Communications from GOD, or Directions of his Holy Spirit: And these often so strong and violent, as impetuously to hurry them into the most extravagant and absurd Actions; Rebellions, Murders, &c.

3dly. A third Fruit or Effect is, fudden exfeatic Fits of Joy and Comfort; without any other Foundation than the mere Workings of Imagination; and of which they can give no other Account, but that they know and feel them.

4thly. A fourth Fruit or Effect is, a great Con-

tempt of, and a bitter implacable Spirit towards, all who differ from them, especially such as contradict and oppose them. They revile and abuse them;—call them Reprobates, Opposers of the Work of God, and Compositions only of the Brute and the Devil. Nay, they assume, as if they sat on Christ's Throne of Judgement, peremptorily to pronounce to their Faces, that they are actually damn'd, and must quickly depart into everlasting Fire, prepar'd for the Devil and his Angels. With this Bitterness of Spirit, I say, they treat all who differ from them, especially such as contradict and oppose them, of how blameless Lives and Conversations soever they may be. But then,

5thly. With how different, or quite reverse a Spirit do they treat all those, who hold with them? For, as peremptorily as they pronounce the Sentence of certain Damnation on all those who hold not with them, so peremptorily do they pronounce the Sentence of certain Salvation on all that do. They pronounce them the Children of God, and Heirs of the Kingdom of Heaven; — their Salvation decreed from all Eternity, whether they be Thieves, Robbers, Drunkards, or guilty of the groffest Immoralities.

These are a few of the Fruits or Effects of Enthusiasm, but by which you shall sufficiently know it.

Now whereas betwixt these two Extremes of Deism and Enthusiasm lies the true Christian Faith, or Religion, it naturally follows,

III. In the third Place, to advise and exhort you, to hold fast the Profession of this Faith, as once delivered to the Saints,—contain'd in the blessed Gospel, and held and taught in the Catholic Church of Christ in all Ages. It is true indeed, that in all Ages, Heresies, Schisms, and perverse Disputations

of Men, have arose in the Christian Church, and disturb'd the Peace of it; nay, that many and great Corruptions have crept into it, even to the shutting up the Holy Scriptures, and establishing the Pope's Dictates and Decrees in their Room. And thence a Cloud of Darkness and Ignorance overspread it, for the Space of, at least, Six hundred Years. even under the long Continuance and darkest Part of this Cloud, the main Foundation, viz. the Holy Scriptures, by the wonderful Providence of GOD, were preserved safe and entire, how corrupt soever the Superstructures built upon them; nor amidst the worst State of Corruption, was the Apostles Creed ever expung'd either the Popish Articles of Faith, or Liturgies. Doubtless GOD, for wise Reasons, permitted this Cloud of Corruption to overspread, and hang so long on the Face of his Church; and doubtless also for wife Reasons, He brought-about the Reformation, when the Scriptures were again laid open to the Eyes and Ears of all, in all Places, Nations, or Kingdoms, which opened their Eyes and Ears to see and hear them.

But alas! No fooner was this Sun of the Reformation rifen, and shone forth in glorious Lustre; but how quickly overcast with various Contentions, Sects, Schisms, or divided Communions, continued down, and encreasing to this Day! So that it is now become an important Enquiry, What Christian Church, or Communion we are to join with, for our greatest Sasety? In Answer to which, you will easily conceive,

IV. What my fourth Advice will be, viz. That you continue stedsast in the Faith once delivered to the Saints, as now profes'd, held, and taught in the Church of England. And indeed, what other Church or Communion can I, in Reason and Conscience, advise you to trust your Salvation in, than that in which I trust my own? Nor indeed have I thus

trufted my own Salvation rashly, or from Bias of Education. No, my Brethren; but quite otherwife: viz. after all the best Enquiry and Examination in my Power.—I was neither born nor bred up in the Church of England, but where the establish'd Church was Presbyterian. But no sooner was I arrived to an Age fit for religious Enquiries, and apply'd myself (by the Direction of some pious and learned Men) to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, and the chief Fathers of the Three first Ages of the Christian Church, but on a competent Knowledge of which, my Judgement was form'd in Behalf of the Church of England, as perfectly agreeing, both in Doctrine and Polity, with the Christian Church, in those first and purest Ages. And now, after all my future Studies, Searches, and Enquiries, for upwards of Forty Years, my first Judgement is so fully ratified and confirm'd, that I esteem it the most perfect Branch of the Christian Church now on Earth. And as firmly as I believe the true Gofpel of Christ, to be the just Medium, betwixt Dei/m and Enthusia/m; so firmly I believe the Church of England to be the just Medium, betwixt Popery and Fanaticism. But yet I would not, that you should rely on this, as my private Judgement. No, my Brethren. Let all, who amongst you are able, fearch and fee for themselves, and satisfy their own Judgment, whether these Things be so. Let them fearch and see, (1st.) Whether the Church of England's exact Conformity, both in Doctrine and Polity, to the Christian Church in the first and purest Ages, is not sufficiently grounded on, attested to, and supported by all the Monuments of those Ages, and of all Antiquity? (2dly.) Whether the same is not agreeably also attested to, and supported by her first Reformers, her Martyrs, and all her great Fathers and Luminaries, so renown'd in the learn'd World, from the Beginning, to this Day; and specially by the Royal Martyr, King CHARLES the first; whose Testimony stands, not only recorded

in History, but also seal'd with his Royal Blood; and among whose last Advices to his Son, then Prince of Wales, these are his Words.—" I do recure and entreat you as your Father, and your King, that you never suffer your Heart to recure the least Check against, or Disassection from the true Religion, established in the Church from the true Religion, established in the Church ter much Search, and many Disputes, have conculded it to be the best in the World; not only in the Community as Christian, but also in the special Notion as reformed; keeping the middle Way between the Pomp of superstitious Tyranny, and the Meanness of fantastick Anarchy."

(3dly.) Whether this Conformity has not the concurrent Testimony of all the foreign Churches of the Reformation? - Nothing will appear more certain to an honest Enquirer, than the reformed Churches abroad declaring, with one Voice, the great Honour and Esteem they have for the Church of England, as the great Bulwark of the Reformation, and agreeing with them in all the effential Points of Faith; nor at all differing from them, but in the disputed Points of Consubstantiation of the Lutherans, and rigid Predestination of the Calvinists; - Points far from effential to a Christian's Salvation, nor ever likely to be decided 'till the Great Day.—And as to her Polity, or Government of Episcopacy, do they not all praise and honour it, as truly apostolical, and lament that Defect of their own, as a Matter not of Choice, but pure Necessity, occasion'd by Obstruction of the secular Powers; and so leaving those, who reject it as Popish or Antichristian, without Excuse. Does not the great Grotius thus testify? And are not these the Words of the foreign Divines, in Conference with the English, at the Synod of Dort? viz. " That they " had great Honour for the good Order and Difcipline in the Church of England, and heartily es wish'd

- # (17) F

es wish'd they could establish themselves on this Model: But they had no Prospect of such a " Happiness; and fince the Civil Government had made their Desires impracticable, they hop'd .66 God would be merciful to them. " - See also the Geneva Divines Letter to the University of Oxford. And to name no more, fee the learned Le Clerc, on the very Question now before us, viz. What Christian Church we are to join with? thus deciding; -- " Of two Churches in which the 66 Gospel is taught with equal Purity and Sincerity " in all other Respects, That is to be preser'd, in which the Form of Government is Apostolical.— ⁶⁶ They, who without Prejudice have read over the most antient Christian Writers that now re-" main, well know, that the Manner of Discipline, " which is called Episcopal, fuch as that in the ce South Part of Great-Britain, prevail'd every " where in the Age immediately after the Apostles, " and is therefore to be inferr'd of Apostolical In-" And now, after all these Enquiries, duly and honeftly made, suppose the Church of England should ask you, as Christ did his Apostles, -Will ye also go away? What other Answer would, or could you return her, but the same which the Apostles return'd to him, -To whom shall we go, for thou hast the Words of Eternal Life? And surely, (my Brethren) if any Church on Earth has the Words of Eternal Life, the Church of England has them .- Nor let any object, or impute to her, the bad Lives or ill Behaviour, either of her Bishops, or inferior Clergy, as no less injurious, than objecting or imputing the bad Lives of Christians to the Gospel; which absolutely forbids and condemns them, on Pain of eternal Misery.

But after all, think not, I befeech you, my Brethren, that I am thus warmly recommending the Externals of Religion, either in Neglect, or Difparagement

paragement of the Internal. Far be this from me to do. And therefore,

V. My fifth and last Advice is, (and pray remember it is my last) viz. To see and be sure, that, above all things, the internal Religion of the Heart, be your first, and always your chief Care and Concern.

The Heart is the alone Source, Spring, or Fountain of all Things moral or spiritual, whether Good or Evil. It is the Ground, on which, the contrary Seeds of Good or Evil are fown: The One by the Serpent, the Other by God's Holy Spirit. The Serpent fows the evil Seed of Infidelity, and Love of the World; and the Holy Spirit the good Seed of Faith, and the Love of God. And according as our Hulbandry is employ'd to cultivate the one, or the other of these Seeds, so must the Fruit, or Produce be. - If our Husbandry be employ'd to cultivate the Serpent's Seed of Infidelity and Love of the World, 'till they grow up, and become the vital ruling Principles in the Heart, or, as our Saviour calls them, the evil Treasure there; how naturally must they produce evil Things, and only evil Things continually! How naturally must they produce evil Thoughts, Murders, Adulteries, Fornications, Thefts, False Witness, Blasphemies, and all other Sorts of Impiety, Vice, and Immorality?

But on the other Hand, if our Husbandry be employ'd to cherish and cultivate the good Seed of the Holy Spirit, viz. Faith, and the Love of God, till they grow up, and become the vital ruling Principles of the Heart, or, as our Saviour terms them, the good Treasure there; how naturally must they produce good Things, and only good Things continually! How naturally will they produce the Practice of all our Duties to God, our Neighbour, and Ourselves!—our Duty towards God as viz.

to worship him, -- to give him Thanks, -- to put our whole Trust in him, - to call upon him, - to honour his holy Name, and his Word, and to ferve him truly all the Days of our Life? How naturally direct, not only to worship him in Spirit and in Truth, but also our Frequency in that Duty, both in Publick and Private; nay even the external Modes, or bodily Postures in Worshipping? In the Christian Church, the external Modes were always, and only, these four; viz. Prostration, Kneeling, Bowing, and Standing; varied according to the different Parts of Worship. In the deepest Humility of Confession, the Posture of Prostration: in Petition, or Supplication, that of Kneeling, or Bowing; and in either Speaking or Singing forth Praises and Thanksgivings, that of Standing. I say, were always, and the only, external Postures of Worship among Christians; exclusive of all other, and particularly that of Sitting. Never was Sitting a Posture, in any Part of Worship, in the Christian Church, from the Beginning down to the Reformation; much less in that most folemn, sublime, and heavenly Part of it, called Pfalmody; nor is it practifed in Popish Churches, or our Cathedrals to this Day. And indeed, to me it appears quite unnatural: For who would offer to return Thanks and Praise to his Prince, for Benefits received, in so indecent a Manner? - How the Custom crept into the reformed Churches, I know not; neither can I conceive the Shadow of a Reafon, why Standing in Pfalmody is so generally disus'd, except the fame very idle and filly one, objected to Kneeling at the Lord's Table, viz. as being a Remnant of Popery, or symbolizing with the Church of Rome. - But the Custom is now become so general, and confirm'd, that Nothing but these Principles in the Heart, will ever be able to alter, or rectify.

Nor will these Principles prevailing and ruling

in our Hearts, produce the Practice only of our Duty towards God, but of those towards our Neighbour, and Ourselves also .- The Love of God rooted. and ruling in our Hearts, will naturally branch forth into the Love of our Neighbour; and that again, into all the Parts and Branches of our Duty towards him; into Benevolence, Righteoufnets, Peaceableness, Almsgiving, Compassion, Meeknef., Mercy, Forgiveness, or whatever else is contain'd in that Divine Summary of doing to all Men, as we would they should do unto us. --- And in like Manner also, will these Principles branch forth into all the Parts, or Articles of Duty respecting Ourselves; as viz. Temperance, or Sobriety in all Things; whether in eating, or Drinking, Equipage or Apparel; whether in Sleeping, Labouring or Recreation; Chastity or Purity of Body, or whatever may be fitting or becoming it, as the Temple of the Holy Ghoft.

Thus, I fay, will these Principles of Faith, and the Love of God, fown by the Holy Spirit in our Hearts, and by our own good Husbandry, Care and Cultivation, nourish'd up to become vigorous and ruling there, as naturally produce true Religion, in all its Parts or Duties, as a good Tree will put forth good Fruit, or a good Fountain fend forth agreeable Waters .- But on the other Hand, without these, no less naturally will all our Religion be but a vain and empty Thing: - all our outward Forms and Protestions but mere Husk or Shadow; nor a Straw to choose, in Point of Salvation, whether we outwardly profess ourselves of the Church of England, or of Rome, or of any other; nay, whether we outwardly profess to believe the Gospel, the Alcoran, or the Zundervest; - to believe in Christ, or Mahomet; in Pohee, or Confucius.

These are my last Advices to you (my Brethren)
now

now on the Point of my Departure from you, and flowing from the ardent Defire of my Heart, that you may be faved; viz. (1st.) To guard against Design, on the one Hand; (2dly.) against Enthusiasm, on the other: (3dly.) To continue stedsast in the Profession of the true Christian Faith, once delivered to the Saints; and (4thly.) as the same is now profess'd, held, and taught by the Church of England, stedsastly adhering to her Communion and Fellowship; and (5thly.) That above all Things, you give all Diligence to cultivate and cherish the internal Principles of Faith, and the Love of God in the Heart,—the Seeds sown by his Holy Spirit there.

I come now to the last and hardest Part of my present Task, viz. to bid Farewel to you, my beloved Congregation;—Farewel, at least for a Seafon, or if the Will of God be so, 'till we meet in the eternal World, and as I hope we shall, in the blessed Regions of Glory and Immortality.

It was always in my Heart to live and die with you; but as by the Will of God, I have been often visited with Sicknesses of divers Sorts, which have fo reduced me in my advanced Years, as almost wholly to disable me from the Pen, and greatly from the Pulpit; how cou'd I, with a fafe Conscience, pretend to continue in a Ministry, received from the Lord, - knowing myself so incapable to fulfil it? No, this was impossible for me to do. And therefore, on this Event, it foon became the Defire of my Heart, that I might fee you well and worthily provided with a Successor, to take up the important Charge of your Souls, before I was either call'd off to the filent Grave, or wholly difabled from all the Duties of the Pastoral Function amongst you. This Defire, by the Means and good Offices of a worthy Member or two of this Congregation, God has been pleased to grant me; - mine Eyes

器 (22)器

have now feen You well and worthily provided, and therefore with the greater Pleasure, I now withdraw behind the Curtain, to pass such Remainder as God shall be pleased to add to my Days, in beloved Privacy and Retirement; where I hope to enjoy a better State of Health, serve my God in Tranquillity, and do all the Good I can to my Fellow-Creatures.

Many happy Years have I lived amongst you. and in as much Honour and Esteem, as any Minister can expect, wish for, or defire: Not owing to any Merit or Defert in me, but to the Goodness of GOD, who has given me Favour in your Eyes. -For, What tho' I have not wilfully either neglected or deferted you at any Time, or omitted to declare the whole Will of God to you, to the best of my Knowledge and Capacity? - What tho' I have laid no stumbling Block before you, either by Doctrine or Example; have deceived no Man, corrupted no Man, Wrong'd or injur'd no Man by Word or Deed; But from the ardent Defire of my Heart, as knowing the Account I must soon render to my great Master, have studied and labour'd to promote the Salvation of all?—Yet what, I fay, of all these; intermixed, as they have always been, with fo many Faults, Failings, and Imperfections? Can there be any Merit in them; or any the least Subject Matter of Boasting? - No, No (my Brethen) no fuch Thing. In what competent Degree or Meafure soever, I have discharg'd any of the Duties of my Function, I humbly speak with St. Paul, Not I, but the Grace of God which was with me :- Only my Faults and Failings, Weaknesses and Imperfections, are all my own: No mighty Matters furely of Merit or Boasting.

'Tis true, some Rubbs and Reproaches I have met with, in the Course of my Ministry; never indeed, indeed, from the more knowing, virtuous, discreet, and prudent amongst You; but always from the unruly and ruder Sort; arising either from their Contempt of the Ministry, in general, Or, from my Adherence to the Laws and Rules of the Church of England, in particular; Or from a Consciousness of their irregular Lives and Conversations finding no Favour in my Eyes.—But these I always regarded as Perquisites inseparable from the Ministerial Office;—A little Patience, and they all quickly vanish away!

You know (my Brethren) I abhor Flattery; it is finful at all Times, and would be unpardonable from this facred Place; I am under no Temptation to it; and therefore shall speak forth only the Words of Truth and Soberness, concerning the Inhabitants of Charles-Town, when I bear this Testimony of them, viz. that however, as in all other Communities, there are too many bad Individuals amongst them. - too many Despisers of Religion and Virtue, yet generally speaking, the more substantial and knowing Part, are a fober, charitable, and religiously difposed People.-Nor out of this Character do I exclude Diffenters, of any Denomination; with whom I have always lived in all Peace and Friendship: and who have always treated me with Civility, and decent Regard. Wou'd God, that there was no Schism, no Dissention among us; but that all were of one Mind, and one Mouth; - all united in the fame Communion of the Church of England: But if this may not be, to their own Master, they who diffent, must stand or fall; let us live in Peace, Friendship, and Charity towards them. My Hope, and earnest Desire of my Heart, and Prayer to God for them also is, that they may be saved .- And moreover, I take this Opportunity, thus publickly to declare, that there is neither Man, Woman nor Child in the whole Province of CAROLINA, with whom

whom I am not in perfect Charity, and to whom I do not heartily and fincerely wish all Happiness, both temporal and eternal.

But, to return to You my peculiar Charge: My peculiar Affection must naturally be towards You. How many of you have I christen'd! How many of you have been my Catechumens, and brought up from your Infancy, under my weak, tho' always fincere and well-defign'd Ministrations! How then can it otherwise be, but that I must regard you as my Children in the Lord, and my Affection towards you be truly paternal?

Tho' I am now on the Point of Departing from you, yet think not (my Brethren) that I shall streightway, or ever forget You. No; affure yourselves, you'll seldom be out of my Thoughts, and never omitted in my Prayers: - Tho' absent from you, yet wherein foever I may be capable to ferve you, please only to lay your Commands on me, and see, whether I shall not cheerfully and faithfully obey them. Wherever I am, there you'll always have a ftedfast Friend, a true and faithful Servant.—Tho' absent from you in Body, I shall be present with you in Spirit: My Spirit will be always hovering in your Assemblies; - Hovering in this facred Mansion, and 'specially about this holy Altar, where I have so often administred the Myferies of God, the Symbolical Body and Blood of Christ, and been so often Partaker of them, to the great Comfort, Strengthening and refreshing of my Soul !- But I must have done. -

May

ONCE more (my beloved Brethren) farewel! May the very God of Peace fanctify you wholly;

and preferve your whole Spirits, and Souls, and Bodies blameless, unto the Coming of our Lord die Jasus Christe and alode ods no

May all the Bleffings of Heaven descend upon all the Inhabitants of this Province, in general;—those of Charles-Town in particular;—but more especially on You the beloved People of my late Charge.—May the ever bleffed and glorious Trinity bless you, in the City, and in the Field; in the Fruit of your Body, the Fruit of your Cattle, and the Fruit of your Ground;—Bless you in your Basket, and in your Store, and in all that you set your Hand unto:—Bless you with all the temporal Blessings, of Health, Peace, and Prosperity; but above all, and as the Source of all, bless you with truly faithful and obedient Hearts, and finally conduct you safe to the Blessed Regions of Glory and Immortality.—And

Now, To the same ever-glorious Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be ascribed, &c.



ERRATA.

Page 8, Line 21, dele he. Page 15, Line 10, after the Words and the, insets Writings of the.

Mer all the Blothers of Haryon of additional the Interior of I

Now, To the fame ever-plotious Trinity, I's. there son, and folly kineth, be a libert, then



ERRATA.

PAge R. Ling as, dale he. Page as, Line 20, 6Pre